

J. CASKEY, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE—Washington Street, Third Door South of Jackson.

TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance

VOL. 6.

MILLERSBURG, HOLMES COUNTY, OHIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862.

NO. 29.

DRS. BOLIN & BIGHAM,
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,
MILLERSBURG, O.
Office in the room formerly occupied by Doctor Elmer
March 22, 1861.

S. K. CRAWFORD, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office on Main st., formerly occupied by Doctor Elmer
MILLERSBURG, OHIO.

DR. C. W. BUVINGER,
Physician and Surgeon,
MIDDLETOWN, O.
Professional calls promptly attended to.
Sept. 12, 1861.

DENTISTRY.
J. E. ATKINSON
In Millersburg Again.
READY, WILLING AND WAITING to per-
form all operations in his line with neatness and
in the latest style.
Office over Mulvaney's Emporium.
October 24, 1861—advt.

J. P. ALBAN,
DENTIST.
MILLERSBURG, O.
Artificial teeth in Gold,
Silver, Vulcanite &
Porcelain base.
Teeth Extracted,
Cleaned or filled.
Satisfaction warranted.
Office a few doors west of Weston's Saloon.
Nov. 29, 1860—yl.

BENJAMIN COHN,
DEALER IN
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Of Every Description,
COR. OF JACKSON & WASHINGTON STS.,
MILLERSBURG, O.
CASKEY & INGLES,
DEALERS IN
BOOKS & STATIONERY.
MILLERSBURG, Ohio.
PLAIN & FANCY
JOSEPH PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS, NEATLY EXECUTED
AT THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE.
J. & C. YORK, at the Millersburg agency
BUGGY AND BUFFALO WAGON.
January 21, 1861—advt.

TO THE PUBLIC.
A. WAITS, having purchased Worley and
Judson's improved Sewing Machine, is still on
hand to wait on the public in the way of a
garment.
I am also agent for said Machine, and can recom-
mend it as the best now in use, for all purposes.
CALL AND SEE IT OPERATE.
Above Jan. Carey's Auction Room.
Sept. 20, 1860—advt.

HERZER & SPEIGLE,
E. STEINBACHER & CO.,
Produce & Commission
MERCHANTS,
Dealers in
Flour, Grain, Mill Stuff, Salt, Fish, White and Water Lime,
PURCHASERS OF
Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Seeds, Dried
Fruits, Butter, Eggs, Wool, &c.
M. Y. 1, 1861—4t.

BAKER & WHOLE,
Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
SALT FISH, PLASTER, WHITE
AND WATER LIME.
PURCHASERS OF
FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS,
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED,
BUTTER, EGGS, LARD, TALLOW and all kinds
of Dried Fruits.
WAREHOUSE, MILLERSBURG, O.
Sept. 18, 1860—4t.

New Tailor Shop.
MESSERS. HENDERSON & JACOBS re-
spectfully inform those waiting clothes
made that they have taken the room immedi-
ately over Mulvaney's Store, where they are
prepared to give fits
at all times and at reasonable prices.
Their long experience in the business enables them
to guarantee satisfaction. Fashion Plates regu-
larly received.
HENDERSON & JACOBS.
Millersburg, Oct 1, 1861

NEW
BOOT & SHOE SHOP!
NE door West from J. Mulvaney's store, in the room
formerly occupied as Post Office, where the under-
signed is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, ex-
cepting
Fin City Sewed Work.
a fine manner as not to be excelled west of the Alle-
ghenies. **WORK WARRANTED,** and done on rea-
sonable terms.
REPAIRING done neat and on short
notice.
We have on hand, as agent, a lot of home made
and foreign Boots and Shoes which we will pay for
such terms that you cannot fail to buy. Please
try us once, and call soon.
E. H. BULL.
July 26, 1860—advt.

OIL! OIL! OIL!!!
HAYING has considerable experience in the oil bu-
siness, personally, we are prepared to make all the
TOOLS
necessary for haying, well, and pumping oil, and our
factory as well as stationary.
ENGINES
are made ahead in regard to power, or fuel used to
obtain the power.
WE DEFY COMPETITION
either in style of engine, or price. We have the engines
from 2 to 100 horse power, for which motive power is re-
quired in any case, and call soon.
CHAS. AN. BARRETT & CO.
Weaver, March 25, 1861—advt.

THE BEST
THE LARGEST
THE CHEAPEST,
LOT OF
LANTERNS
ever before brought to Millersburg, for sale at the
BOOK STORE.
From 50 Cts. to 7 Dollars

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.
Report of the Inauguration of
Jeff. Davis.

RICHMOND, Feb. 22.—The inauguration of President Davis took place to-day, according to announcement. Owing to the importance of the occasion, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, the members of the Cabinet, and the Confederate Congress, concluded to wear shoes, (without stockings) in the procession and during the ceremonies—not wishing to mar the dignity of the inauguration by appearing barefooted, as is their wont. [It may be proper to explain, in this connection, that owing to the extreme scarcity of boots and shoes, South, all classes there are under the necessity of doing without them as much as possible, consequently bare footed people are no uncommon sight. Even ladies appear on the streets shopping, barefooted.—Ed. Plain Dealer.] During the ceremony the President was visibly affected, and was noticed to wipe his eyes (and his nose also) on his shoes frequently. This emotion soon spread itself among the sympathetic audience. Those who had shoes to wipe their eyes on, let 'em run—consequently the apartments were in an exceedingly sloppy condition, and Mrs. Davis—who, as we said before, had no stockings on her feet, and whose shoes leaked badly—caught an awful cold. She may get well, however—probably will.

It was at first concluded, on account of the loss of Roanoke Island, and Forts Henry and Donelson, not to have any festivities on the occasion; but Davis said he wasn't going to be cheated out of his little fun by Buckner had gone up with fifteen thousand men. Accordingly a big dance came off in the evening at the Spottswood House. The President danced first with Mrs. MEMMINGER, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury. The President was dressed in full Confederate party costume—one trower on the right leg, a drawer on the left, a sailor jacket, a pair of spurs, sword, bowie knife and tooth pick completed his neat and graceful dress. He substituted spurs for shoes for the sake of economy—not feeling as though he could afford to subject his shoes to the wear and tear of a protracted dance. This pair of shoes must last him until the war is over. Mrs. Memminger was attired in a Balmoral shirt and fine tooth comb. Her hair was combed back of her ears and tied with a cotton string. The cotton string elicited much applause. Mrs. Memminger is a plucky little woman.

Mrs. Davis, owing to the cold she took at the inauguration ceremonies went home to dry her feet. Mr. Stevens, the Vice President and his wife were present.—Alek got pretty well stewed before the evening was over and made himself quite conspicuous, damning Lincoln and his Northern "Hessians." He was dressed in a new pair of cotton drawers (Southern manufacture) and a palm leaf hat. When not engaged in drinking he was smoking a penny cinnamon cigar. Mr. Stephens in the course of the evening waltzed with Mrs. Secretary Memminger. The two, owing to their rich and gorgeous costumes made a fine show as they whirled past in this fascinating and voluptuous dance.—The President for the instant forgot his exalted position, and was heard to yell out frequently: "Go in Alek!"

General Wise came up from Nag's Head in the course of the evening—having nearly recovered from his late flight. Wise says he don't care a cuss about losing O. Jennings, his boy; he only wishes he had fifty more to slaughter for the good of the heavenly Southern Confederacy. He won't sacrifice himself yet, however, thinking his presence necessary to cheer his countrymen. Wise became pretty tight before the evening was over. He is confident that the Southern nation is all right yet; and that so soon as the Northern Democrats rise to assert the rights of the South, and the Southern Confederacy is recognized by England and France—both of which events he thinks near at hand—all will be "old penches" with Secesh.—After the dancing had been kept up to a late hour the company adjourned to the dining room where a banquet had been spread. After the banquet had been discussed, toasts and speeches finished the festivities consequent upon the first inauguration (and the last one) of a President in the Southern Confederacy. The following were the regular toasts presented on the occasion:

1st.—THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—May he live to see every Lincoln vandal, who dares to show himself South of Mason and Dixon's Line, wiped from the face of the earth like the veriest grease spot.

Music.—"We may be happy yet." [All fired doubtful.—Ed. Plain Dealer.]
2d.—NAG'S HEAD.—If it hadn't been for Nag's Head, our beloved Wise would have lost his.

Response by Alexander Stephens. Alexander was, however, too far gone from excessive "celebration" to make the necessary response, and it was passed over for the 3d.—FLOYD THE COWARD.

Music.—The ROGUES MARCH.
4th.—THE NOBLE BUCKNER.—Would to God the Lincoln fanatics would hang him—his blood would enrich the Southern Confederacy already highly manured by the blood of other of our brave sons.

Music.—MOMIE MASK.
5th.—THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—The only government on the face of the earth established on consistent, wise and well established principles.

Music.—"The Pea Nut Gal."
6th.—SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.
Response by the President; but Jeff. had gone home to attend to his wife, and the second response was passed over.

Many other volunteer toasts were presented and read, and the ball was kept up until a late hour. Mr. Benjamin, the Secretary of War, was the efficient floor manager on the occasion. He was a little tight but performed his duties well—considering. The most notable feature of the celebration outside was the burning of Floyd and Pillow in effigy along side of President Lincoln, in front of the Washington Monument.

Jeff. expects to serve his six years; and is already "wire-pulling," to ensure his reelection. It is whispered here among Unionists, however, that he will be hump-pulling before that time.

From Despatches to Philadelphia Inquirer.
The Gale at Washington.

A violent Northwest wind visited Washington and vicinity this morning. Such flags as were not speedily drawn in were very soon whipped into ribbons, and it was deemed best not to hoist the flags on the Senate and House of Representatives upon the assembling of these bodies. The sky-lights of the Congressional Library were demolished, and the rattling of roofs over the Senate and House rendered the transaction of business difficult and caused no little alarm. Several houses were blown down south of the Capital, and a number of roofs torn off in various parts of the city. Trinity Church, on Third and C streets, was damaged to some extent by the upsetting of one or two wooden pinnacles on the towers, and the throwing down of one of the small brown stone blocks from the front, and a portion of the roof was also broken.

The water in the Potomac was lashed into a perfect foam, the waves dashing furiously over the Long Bridge and the wharves. At the wharf of the Lunatic Asylum, against which the wind had a long sweep, the water frequently dashed to the height of thirty feet, completely submerging the timbers. A schooner, which had anchored off the Arsenal, dragged six anchors and drifted ashore, and considerable damage was done to other vessels lying at the wharves. The steamers were compelled to cease running, and a freight train coming up from Alexandria could with difficulty make its way against the gale.

About noon it was noticed that the lofty steeple on the Thirteenth street Baptist Church (where the Rev. Dr. Sampson has been officiating) was swaying fearfully. It finally was blown down, and the massive bell entirely crushed the roof and side walls, leaving the front and east walls standing. The fine organ of the church is presumed to be uninjured from the appearance of the walls where it stands but of this there is no certainty, as no one has ventured among the ruins to see. The steeple was 161 feet high from the roof. The damages are estimated at not less than \$12,000.

The north wall in its fall crushed the back building of the fine dwelling on that side, belonging to Mr. S. Masi, and occupied by the family of Mr. Smart.

In the northern part of the city the damage to property has been considerable. Some of the heaviest sufferers were the dealers in small wares along the streets, for they could ill afford to lose their stock in trade. Oranges, apples, peaches, ginger snappers and rickety tables went hobnobbing promiscuously, while their proprietors vainly strove to "come to" before the impetuous current of Boreas.

Tin signs acquired a conspicuous position in mid air, reminding one of kites flying toward one o'clock the gale abated, and the wrecked material began to be collected. In one place lay a buggy on its broadside, in another, a wagon laden with several tales of hay, in a similar position. On top of a tree fluttered a portion of somebody's awning, with the words "Clothing Renovated and." Everybody present agreed that no further renovating was needed for the present.

Across the river, in the vicinity of the camps, the scene was perfectly ludicrous. Tents were carried away bodily, leaving a few bare poles and boards as relics of more quiet times. The stores which many had fixed up so neatly, were tipped over and rolled along the ground with a clattering sound, some of them being destroyed by their rapid locomotion.

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The Treasury Note Bill.

So many amendments have been made in the Treasury Note Bill since its provisions were given to our readers, that the following synopsis of the bill as it finally passed both Houses, will be useful to our readers:

Section first provides that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue \$150,000,000 of United States notes, without interest, payable to bearer, and of such denominations as may be deemed expedient, not less than fifty dollars; \$50,000,000 of these to be in lieu of the demand Treasury Notes authorized in July last, which shall be taken up as fast as possible, and notes here provided substituted for them. These notes shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, debts, etc., except duties on imports, and of all claims and demands against the United States, except the interest on bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin. The notes shall be a lawful tender in payment of all debts, except the above exceptions. Any holder of these notes, depositing a sum not less than fifty dollars with the Treasurer of the United States, shall receive duplicate certificates of deposit, one to be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall issue to the holders an equal amount of bonds of the United States, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and redeemable after five years, and payable twenty years after date.—These United States notes to be received as coin at their par value in payment of any future loans by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Section second provides that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue, on the credit of the U. S., bonds to an amount not exceeding \$500,000,000, redeemable after five years and payable in twenty years, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, with which to fund the treasury notes and floating debt. These bonds to be not less than \$50 each. All stocks, bonds, and other securities of the United States held by individuals, corporations or associations shall be exempt from taxation by State authority.

Section third describes the form and engraving of the notes and bonds, and appropriates \$300,000 with which to execute the work.

Section fourth provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may receive on deposit for not less than 30 days, United States notes, in sums not less than one hundred dollars, the depositors to receive therefor certificates of deposit which shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. The sums may be withdrawn at any time after giving ten days notice on the return of the certificates, provided that the interest on these shall cease at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the aggregate of such deposits shall not exceed at any one time \$25,000,000.

Section fifth provides that all duties on imported goods, paid in coin, shall be set apart as a special fund, to be applied as follows: 1st, to paying in coin the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States; 2d, to the purchase of one per cent. of the entire debt of the United States, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall be like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt; 3d, the residue to be paid into the United States Treasury.

Section sixth provides that any persons counterfeiting any United States note, bond or other security, or who shall pass, or have in their possession, any such counterfeit, shall be guilty of felony and punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, and imprisonment not exceeding five years.

Section seventh provides a similar penalty for all persons guilty of counterfeiting or illegally issuing any plates or engravings printed for these notes, bonds &c.

It is thought at Washington that the amount of certificates, provided for in the fourth section, will reach thirty millions before the Treasury notes are ready for circulation. The work on the latter is being hurried as much as possible.

Section eighth provides that any persons counterfeiting any United States note, bond or other security, or who shall pass, or have in their possession, any such counterfeit, shall be guilty of felony and punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, and imprisonment not exceeding five years.

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Section tenth provides that any persons counterfeiting any United States note, bond or other security, or who shall pass, or have in their possession, any such counterfeit, shall be guilty of felony and punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, and imprisonment not exceeding five years.

Section eleventh provides a similar penalty for all persons guilty of counterfeiting or illegally issuing any plates or engravings printed for these notes, bonds &c.

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Section thirteenth provides a similar penalty for all persons guilty of counterfeiting or illegally issuing any plates or engravings printed for these notes, bonds &c.

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Section fourteenth provides that any persons counterfeiting any United States note, bond or other security, or who shall pass, or have in their possession, any such counterfeit, shall be guilty of felony and punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, and imprisonment not exceeding five years.

Section fifteenth provides a similar penalty for all persons guilty of counterfeiting or illegally issuing any plates or engravings printed for these notes, bonds &c.

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Section sixteenth provides that any persons counterfeiting any United States note, bond or other security, or who shall pass, or have in their possession, any such counterfeit, shall be guilty of felony and punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, and imprisonment not exceeding five years.

Section seventeenth provides a similar penalty for all persons guilty of counterfeiting or illegally issuing any plates or engravings printed for these notes, bonds &c.

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How They Take It.

The fall of Donelson had a most dispiriting effect upon the rebel leaders in Richmond. They had intended to have an Inauguration Ball but the Richmonders were in no frame of mind to dance, and the ball was abandoned. A prominent member of the Rebel Congress, in view of the disastrous state of things is reported to have said "that they might as well abandon the attempt to gain their independence, lay down their arms, return to the arts of peace, acknowledge themselves fairly vanquished, and submit to whatever terms the North may see fit to dictate."

The tone of the Richmond press is likewise gloomy, and the same time terribly terrible. The Dispatch, edited by a Northern renegade, says:

"The crisis of the war is upon us, and reverse upon reverse comes in quick succession. We have scarcely recovered from depression consequent upon our defeat at Fort Henry and Roanoke, ere we are called on to meet still heavier calamity in the fall of Fort Donelson, and the surrender of our brave troops holding that important post."

"If these bloody barbarians, whose hands are now soaked to the elbows in the life blood of men defending their own homes and firesides, dream that they are now one inch nearer the subjugation of the South than when they started on their infernal mission, they prove themselves to be fools and madmen as well as savages and murderers. They have taught us a lesson we admit; they have admonished us to be more wary and circumspect, to husbands greater care our limited resources, and not to undertake our enemy."

Their success at Fort Donelson, gained only by vast superiority of number, will only have the effect of converting the whole population of the South—men, woman and children—into an immense army, who will resist them at every step, and everywhere "welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

The old Richmond Enquirer also groans and raves as follows.

"The fortitude of our people is again to be tried, and the metal of which their courage is made to be tested, by the last news from Fort Donelson. We have met with heavy disaster there. The wretches who are invading our country were enabled by the facilities of river transportation, to bring up reinforcements to their previously whipped troops, and overwhelmed us with numbers."

But this thing we must do. By the mangled body of every man who fell at the hands of the scoundrel murderers who have invaded the country of those who never did them any harm—by the homes we have established by our industry—by the beautiful land which we have inherited from our forefathers—by the families that we love—by all that is noble and patriotic and brave, and in the fear and fervently invoking the favor of God—we must all resolve, in our inmost souls, and vow with an irrevocable vow, that we will resist the enemy to the last extremity, and that we will die if we cannot become freemen!

And this vow we must set about making good. Let comrades tremble if they will! Let vile niggers count their treasures in agony. But what brave or generous citizen would wish to survive the ruin of his country? Who would desire to live when odious and vulgar despots have foot upon our necks! No, fellow citizens, let us, as did our fathers, pledge our honor to each other and to the world, that our lives and fortunes be devoted to the vindication of liberties; and that, if these are lost nothing shall survive the wreck, for nothing would be worth saving.

Courage then, people of the Confederate States!

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And this vow we must set about making good. Let comrades tremble if they will! Let vile niggers count their treasures in agony. But what brave or generous citizen would wish to survive the ruin of his country? Who would desire to live when odious and vulgar despots have foot upon our necks! No, fellow citizens, let us, as did our fathers, pledge our honor to each other and to the world, that our lives and fortunes be devoted to the vindication of liberties; and that, if these are lost nothing shall survive the wreck, for nothing would be worth saving.

Interesting Foreign News.

The latest advices from England remove the least fear of present interference in the affairs of this country. There are not only rumors, but open charges that the whole war panic was a stupendous financial, stock-brokers scheme, calculated to put money in the already groaning pockets of the Rothschilds. The family of bank-ers control the London Times, Lord Palmerston being connected both with the Times and the financial interests of its managers. It is known that while the war fever was at the highest, and when, in consequence of the danger of hostilities, holders of stocks were disposing of them at ruinous sacrifices, the Rothschilds were buying everything in the market, and that they have consequently added fabulous sums to the untold wealth they had before.

It is also known that Palmerston and Russell had knowledge of a pacific dispatch from Secretary Seward—which, in reality, dispersed every possibility of war upon the Trent affair—three weeks before its contents were known to the public; and that, furthermore, Palmerston expressly denied that any such dispatch had been received. This was to keep stocks down still longer, that the unscrupulous brokers might realize their enormous profits at the expense of the people. Englishmen can with poor grace taunt us with the frauds upon our Government, when they have such a twenty million specimen of rascality among their head offices. But the game is now played out, the money is made, the government is twenty millions poorer, and peace once more reigns.